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A COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

HORSEMANSHIP.

By W. H. ROWLAND.

SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

RALEIGH:
NICHOLS & GORMAN, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1871.

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15, 18.

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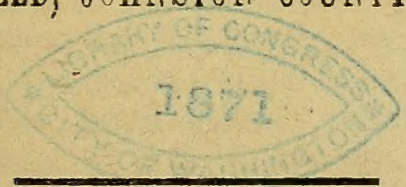

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HORSEMANSHIP.

For the more efficient instruction of classes I give a brief sketch of my system of Horsemanship, first considering the means of controlling and managing, and afterwards the specialties.

It is necessary for any man, wishing to handle horses successfully, to be self possessed, determined, and to give some attention to the horse's natural habits and disposition. I do not think it is claiming too much for this system to say, by its use, *any* horse may be broke (regardless of his being previously spoiled) so as to make him perfectly docile and safe, even for a family horse.

In dealing with this plan you are not wasting your time with a mysterious trick, with which so many are humbugged by unprincipled men, who have nothing good at heart for either horse or man, but merely want ill-gained dollars. In this place, you will find the principle of a universally applicable system for the better training of horses for man's use, producing such matchless docility as has not before been found. The three fundamental principles of this theory are, first, let kindnes run through all your actions towards the horse, secondly, prudently associate mastery with kindness by proper means, (see "means of controling" page 4) third, appeal properly to the horse's understanding, approving *right*, and rebuking *wrong*.

Although the horse possesses some faculties superior to man, yet he is deficient in reasoning powers, consequently he cannot associate past and

present things, know right from wrong, or decide what he should or should not do, yet he is naturally of a kind disposition, as evidenced by his attachment for his kind keeper. He has no thought of disobedience, except by the pernicious imprudence of violating the laws of his nature, in which case *he* is not in fault, but the *violator*. You will hereinafter learn, that he may be taught to perfectly submit to anything, however odious it may have been to him at first.

Means of Controlling.

As nature has given the horse more physical power than man, it behooves us to take advantage of rational art, to successfully control him and make him subservient to our will, for which, Rowland progressively doubles his power, by the mechanical principle of pulleys, and bringing the horse's power against himself, so that it teaches him an unconditional submission to man's will, and to entirely depend on whatever means *man* may adopt to direct his actions. This is done in such a way, as to be less injurious to the horse than any yet known, and entirely without danger, in expert hands, to either horse or man.

This is not dependent on the strong arm for success, as sufficient means are given to enable a delicate lady, or small boy, to control the *most* vicious horse and make him pefectly docile.

You will here find the means classified:

Rope No. 1. Make a loop in the end of a rope; draw the rope through and make a slip noose large enough to go over the head, letting the rope pass up from the loop on the off side of the neck, and down on the near side, through loop, which will be on the jaw. Draw this rope from behind, and you readily discover your increased power, by the

top of the neck serving as first pulley (doubling your power) and the loop around the jaw as the second pulley, giving you the power of four men, less the friction.

Rope No. 2. Tie one end of a rope around, the horse's neck, in a knot that will not slip, (agent or instructor will illustrate) pass it through his mouth and back over the rope around his neck, and draw on the rope from front, and you discover the same power as in rope No. 1, but more controlling, owing to the way in which it carries up the horse's mouth and gags him. In this the mouth serves as first pulley, the rope around the neck as second, giving quadruple power.

Rope No. 3. Make a loop in the end of a rope; draw it through and make a loop as in rope No. 1; carry it over the head in such a way that the loop will be at the left ear, from which the rope will pass down off the side of the head, through the mouth, up the near side, through the loop. This looses no power by drawing behind, or from behind, in front or to the side. Top of head serves as first pulley, mouth as second, and loop as third; doubling the power of first and second, or giving eight fold power, less the friction. Diminish the friction and you will increase your power, for which Rowland introduces a pulley, made by welding two iron plates at one end, through which drill a hole to admit a rope, set out the plates, between which you will securely rivit a horn or lignumvitæ wheel to serve as the pulley. Be sure that your wheel plays free and easy. One of these pulleys may be used instead of loop in rope No. 3, and is sufficient to control most of the, *said* to be, bad horses.

Rope No. 4. By placing the last named rope on the horse's head, in such a way that the pulleys will be at the left corner of his mouth, passing through and up the off side of the head, over the crown and down through the pulleys at left corner

of mouth, up through pulley by left ear, suspended by a short rope tied in at right ear, which doubles the last power, giving you the power of sixteen men, less the friction.

ROPE NO. 5.—OR ROWLAND'S MATCHLESS HALTER. This is made by tying a pulley and an inch ring in the end of a rope which will work at the left corner of mouth, the rope passing through the mouth, up the side of head, over the corner of left ear, where will hang a pulley; at the right ear, one end of a short rope will be tied in, and to the other will hang a pulley behind the left ear. A long rope completes the material. By tying the end of the long rope in the ring at the mouth, and passing it through the front pulley at ear, you have the power of eight men, less the friction. By tying the end of the long rope in the front pulley at ear, and passing it through the pulley at mouth and through the back pulley behind the ear, you have the power of sixteen men, less the friction. Bring another pulley into play, and you double this power which is easily done by fastening the end of the long rope to ring at mouth, passing up through the front pulley at ear, giving the power of thirty-two men, less the friction.

In connection with the above, I frequently use to advantage, means which I term bringing the horse's power against himself. Sometimes I strap up one fore-foot and hop him around, but do not approve of this, since it wearies the horse to bring him to what you want, but always prefer using such means as will rebuke error and not worry, that the horse may be taught there is a penalty for every wrong, as well as a reward for right actions; thus you teach him, unconditionally, what he must or must not do, without breaking his spirits. Long foot straps work charmingly. If you are scarce of help, you may use one short strap with which you will buckle up a fore-foot, apply the long strap to the other around the pastern, passing through the ring

on surcingle, at withers or breast, with which you rebuke wrong, by taking his fore-feet from him and bring him to his knees and keep him there until he is controlled or submits, when you will caress and fondle with him. Thus you see he is taught docility, as well as rebuked for bad conduct. When both long foot straps are used, they should each be held by an assistant. If this is not sufficient to make him unconditionally submit to any thing you wish, you may fasten a wide, strong leather strap, through a ring around his hind pastern, tying a strong rope around his neck; or better, to the breast of a strong collar, pass it between his fore-legs and back through the ring at hind-foot, then held in front of the animal by an assistant. When you wish to rebuke error, and control, have three feet taken from him simultaneously, bring him down and force him to stay down until he is quiet and gives up: At that time be very kind and caressing, trying to soothe and quiet his excitement; now gradually bring the cause of his bad conduct to bear, and convince him there is no cause for resistance, that is, it will not hurt him. Also, that he has no choice in the matter whatever, that his safety is in submitting, and danger in resisting.

This, in connection with the pulleys, will control anything in the shape of the horse, but I will suggest one more process by which the horse may control himself. Apply hock straps; take a strong rope and put the centre in the horse's mouth, passing it through each ring of the bridle bit, down between the fore-legs above the surcingle; draw tight and make fast to ring of hock straps. Your means are great, and you should be careful not to abuse your faithful servant, but merely use them to control, that you may, through kindness, teach the animal what you require of him.

Classification.

For ease and convenience of study the traits in the disposition of different horses should be classified. This might be carried to a considerable extent, but I will merely take up the general classification of the *wild*, the *vicious* and the *tricky* horses, making three grand heads, from which we will handle and unconditionally control the horse. It should be your purpose in the wild horse, to remove fear and establish confidence; in the vicious horse, to gain the mastery, and in the tricky horse, to meet him in the attempt and make the act punish.

The Wild Horse.

We will include all horses under this head, where fear exists. The horse is afraid because he expects to be hurt, hence the necessity of removing fear—of convincing the animal that there is no hurt for him; then, by gradually progressive means, establish a confidence and teach him what you intend requiring of him. Always let *kindness* have a prominent feature in your spirit of action toward him and establish a love for you, as this is one of the controlling passions and will materially facilitate your successfully handling this noble and affectionate animal. Accustom him to such objects as you wish him to submit to, for instance if there is a log or stump, or any other object of fear where you wish him to pass (that he may imagine to be some ferocious wild beast ready to pounce upon him) take him to it and let him examine it with his nose, then he will care nothing more for it. Accustom him to harness* the vehicle,* &c.,* until he cares no more for the touch of them than the manger where he eats. This should be done with a quiet firmness, without hurry or passion, &c.; &c.

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*See—Taking out cringes.

Calling the Colt In.

Go to the pasture and walk around the whole herd quietly, at such a distance as not to cause them to scare or run, then approach them very slowly, and if they seem frightened, hold on until they become quiet, so as not to make them run before you are near enough to drive them in the direction you want them to go. When you begin to drive, do not flourish your arms and ———, but quietly follow after them leaving the direction free you wish them to take. Thus, taking the advantage of their wild nature and ignorance, you will get them into the pound as easily as the hunter drives the quails into his net, for if they have always run in a pasture uncared for, (as many horses do in prairie countries and on large plantations,) there is no reason why they should not be as wild as the stag or the sportman's bird, and require the same gentle means if you want to get them without trouble. When, by the gentle means above described, you have the colt in the pound or lot in which is a roomy stall, the next step will be

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Stabling the Colt.

This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite suspicion in the horse, of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is first to lead a broke horse into the stall and hitch him; then quietly walk round the colt and let him walk in of his own accord. Be extremely slow and deliberate in all your movements, for one wrong move may frighten the horse, and make him think it necessary to escape at all hazards, for the safety of his life, and thus make two hour's work of a ten minutes job, and this would be entirely unnecessary and your own fault; for he will not run

unless you run after him, nor try to break away unless you try to force him into measures. If he does not see the way at once, and is a little frightful about going in, do not undertake to drive, but give him a little less room outside by quietly closing in around him, and he will go into the stall in search of more room. Do not raise your arms, but let them quietly hang to your side, for you might as well raise a club; the horse has never studied anatomy, and knows not but they will unhinge and fly at him. If he attempts to turn back, do not run, but walk quietly before him. If he gets past you, encircle him again in the same quiet manner, and he will soon find you are not going to hurt him; then you can walk so close around him that he will go into the stall for more room, and to get further from you. As soon as he is in, remove the quiet horse and shut the door; this will be his first motion of confinement, not knowing how he got into such a place, nor how to get out. That he may take it as quietly as possible, see that the stall and enclosure are entirely free from dogs, chickens, or anything else that might give him fright or otherwise annoy him. Give him a few ears of corn, and let him remain alone awhile, to examine his apartment and become reconciled to his confinement. While the horse is eating his corn, &c., examine your tricks carefully; see that everything is in readiness; also reflect upon the best mode of operation, for in *horse breaking* it is highly necessary for you to be governed by some system in every case. I would do Mr. Powell injustice were I not to say, the system above described is derived from the principles of his mode practiced many years ago.

The first Handling of the Colt.

You will enter the enclosure with whip in hand,

the horse shys to the farthest point from you, because he is afraid of being hurt, now were you to crowd on the animal at this moment of his distress, from confinement and your presence, he would offer resistance as a means of self defense, and thus you would develop the vicious part of his nature. But entering you should remain perfectly quiet, until he becomes so, and looks steadily at you; then you should commence some graceful movement with the whip, both to convince the horse that they (motions) do no inflict pain and to attract his attention to the whip. At first he winces at each motion of the whip, but soon becomes used to it and perfectly quiet, now his attention is riveted on the whip, and does not notice your locomotive powers, as you steadily approach him; this should be done in a very slow and quiet manner; take advantage of the peculiarities of his nature (i. e. he cannot notice but one thing at a time) and approach him while you keep his attention fixed on the whip by its motion. Approach slowly as above directed. Should he attempt an escape, stop until he is again quiet and you have his attention, when you will approach as at first with whip in motion &c. Should he attempt resistance or threaten, by backing his ears, turning his heels and slashing his tail, ply your whip fiercely a few licks about his legs and make him have proper regard for man's presence; then proceed as directed until you are near enough to drop the whip to his nose for examination, this being his natural organ for that office; when he is satisfied with his examination, you will commence caressing him with soft pats of the whip about the nose, face, jaw, neck, body and legs, frequently passing back to the head proceeding a little further each time, until he cares nothing for the touch of the whip on any part of him; thus you have, to a great extent gained a grand point, that is, removing the fear of touch. Keep in mind your system, your

purpose and the best mode of attaining the latter. Approach the animal, and accustom him to the actual touch of the hand; to do this you must divert his attention by rubbing his back, your left hand being raised. The nearer your approach the horse, the stiffer will be your whip, and the harder you can rub, by which you will keep his attention concentrated to the point on his back, (the horse cannot think of but one thing at a time) as you approach. When your are in reach, put your hand slightly against his shoulder, and gently stroke the way the hair lies. Caress, very fondly, in the same gradual progressive manner as with the whip, until you have handled him all over. If one part is more ticklish than another, give that more attention. There is no reason why a man may not carelessly approach a horse from behind as well as in front, if you would give both ends the same attention. Always favor every inclination of the horse to smell or touch you with his nose. It is better here, as elsewhere, to make your lesson short, if you can, quit off with every thing favoring your success. There are too many horses only broke at one corner who will not allow you to approach them any where else, than perhaps, the left shoulder. You will do well to break yours all round. Talk to your horse while thus handling, and familiarize him to the sound of your voice. This is not so essential at first, but I generally begin in handling his feet, saying. "hold up your foot," at the same time lifting it up with the hand. Proceed to another in the same way, and so on until you are around. Soon the horse would suffer you to take up his feet in your arms. This is not by drugs; it is no charm, no magnetism, or galvanism, but merely taking away the fear the horse generally has of man, and familiarizing him with his master. The horse experiences a degree of pleasure from this handling, as an evidence of which, he soon shows great marks of attachment for his master.

Also, another evidence is, after two or three handlings of this sort, you may turn him out and he will approach you any where. You have now removed fear and established confidence, which brings the wild horse where he is willing to receive instruction; it yet remains for you to instruct him in the things he is required to do. Before begining this new task, you should take into consideration, that the horse has no knowledge of language; that all sounds are void and meaningless to his understanding, only so far as you teach him to associate an action with a word. To do this, you should do someting in connection with the command, to cause the horse to do what you wish him, in other words to obey.

At first, this should be done in such a way that the horse will not hold you responsible for his troubles, that is, let the little punishment, or cause of obeying, come from the farthest point from you, thus, drop back to the horse's left hip, with whip in right hand, saying "Come here, Sir," "Come here, boy," "Come here, Pussy," on calling his name, always repeating the same word with a quiet steady gentle tone. *And do not have two words for the same action nor require two actions to the same word*, for it would confuse the animal. Simultaneously with each command, you will tap him gently on right side of nose, not so as to produce pain, but merely as a torment, from which he instinctively turns and thus unintentionally obeys. You should, without delay, meet and caress him fondly, which approves the act. Continue these operations until he turns well in both directions, promptly at the word; then you will cause him to turn to you and as he turns you will step off (which places you in front of the horse) and use whatever sign or word you wish as a signal for him to start forward. At the same time giving him a tap with the whip, at farthest point from you, (which is on rump.) It causes him to go forward, which you

will approve by caressing as when he turned to you. By a little practice you may have the horse following you anywhere without the use of bridle or halter.

Bridling the Colt.

You may now present the bridle or halter for his examination as you did the whip at first, you should then caress or rub him with it until he cares nothing for its being handled, on, over, or about him, then proceed to put it on. In this, stand by his left shoulder with bridle or halter in hand, fondle on each side of neck and head with it, until he will suffer it put on; take it off and put it on successively several times, observing to have it properly fit so as not to feel unpleasant.

Bitting the Colt.

Some hostlers term styling, bitting, but I shall use this heading in the sense of accustoming the colt to the use of the bit, which should be a large smooth bit called Snaffle bit. You should never try to teach the colt the use of the bit, until he is accustomed to its being in his mouth and will submit to it without trying to get clear of it. You should bridle him without reins and leave him for a few minutes. When he, no longer, tries to get clear of it, take it off and make your lessons short. You will repeat this four or five times a day, until he is thoroughly broke to being bridled. You should bear in mind, *everything you want to teach the horse, should be commenced in such a way, as to give him an idea of what you want him to do, and be repeated until he learns it perfectly.*

Kind of Bit.

For ordinary use a large smooth snaffle bit should be invariably adopted. It is not so cruel nor unpleasant to the horse yet more controlling with a seesaw check. For Cavalry or such like purposes, when but one hand can be used, adopt the dragoon or curb bit; for the vicious biter you may temporarily adopt the large wooden bit, advised by Mr. Rarey, but the pulley rope is more efficient. (See means page 4 to 7.)

Teaching to Come to You.

This you seldom do until you have used the horse awhile. Apply the pully rope, step off and bid him come to you as you flourish your whip, &c., at the same time draw on the rope. At first he will be apt to try to go the other way, but he will soon find where (i. e. close to you,) he gets slack: when he comes, give him something, he is fond of and caress freely, repeat this until he steps up to you promptly at the command. If he attempts to resist, ply your whip about his legs and forcibly bring him to you with pulley rope; then use more kindness, than you did harsh means.

Teaching to Follow.

When a horse has been well taught the above lesson, you can step a few steps from him and make him come to you, and as he comes, walk a few steps and caress; continue, walking a little farther at each time, and you will soon have him following you any where.

Taking out the Cringes.

First, put on your pulley rope, and then commence teasing and tickling the horse with the whip; if he resists or tries to escape, control with pulley rope, and continue until he does not regard it. The whip tickles and frightens him; he tries to escape or resist; you rebuke his act by controling with the pulley rope, and teach him to submit by teaching him that the whip will not hurt, but something else may, (if he tries to escape) but it is at a different point from that of his fear. This is applicable in first harnessing or breaking to the vehicle, which will be considered under each of those heads.

Harnessing.

You need a heavy set of buggy gear with breeching. Let him examine it, after which you will fasten the collar and hame string, also the saddle girth with the breeching on the back; being in readiness with pulley rope and foot straps, &c., having previously tied the traces in breeching rings so as to draw tight when pushed back to place; you take your position at the horse's side, with pulley rope in left hand, and carry the breeching back roughly with right hand, at the same time cause him to step off quickly. You have heretofore been teaching the horse to submit to quiet means, and that they would not hurt him, but now you wish to resort to rash ones, and make him submit to them also: not only this, but you wish to get him in a splurge before teaching him his inability to escape or resist; also to teach him he has no choice in what he does, but must unconditionally submit to anything you do—that it will not hurt him, but something else may—that he

has nothing to fear in submitting—that his safety is in submitting, and danger in resisting or trying to escape. These are the points to be kept in mind. As he jumps, rears or kicks, rebuke by reminding him of the severeity of your means, *i. e.*, give him a draw with pulley rope and take his feet from under him at once. When you see he is willing to give up, say "Whoa!" and commence caressing; have the assistants to pull roughly on the breeching; if he submits, caress; if he resists anything you do, rebuke by controlling, &c. Merely control, but do not abuse your horse, for your means are great. If you have not before taught the horse to drive or be guided by the bit, you may now give that your attention.

Teach the Horse to Drive.

You will get behind the horse and draw on one rein until he notices it, then you will say "Come here, Sir," and tap the other side of nose with whip, and cause him to turn. In this way you will teach him to turn in both directions promptly at the check, then you will use whatever signal, you may wish him to forward by, tapping him behind; as he goes turn him about: when you want to stop say, "Whoa," at the same time give him a seesaw jerk with lines which will cause him to stop.

Caress, which approves and simply says to his understanding "that's right, Sir." Repeat a few times and he will stop promptly at the word. In teaching the horse you should not extend your lessons so as to heat or worry, but give short and frequent ones, lest he should get in a fret, in which case you must quiet him before you can teach him anything but vicious traits. Do this, by kind

means, if you can; if not, you *must* subjugate him, teach him, he has no choice in the matter whatever, but that your will is supreme. When you have again got control of him, or in other words brought him to the point, when he is willing to be instructed by you or to depend on you to direct his acts, you will adopt your same kind, soothing manners with him, and instruct him as above directed. Teach the horse but one thing at a time to prevent confusion; make him learn that well. You should break your horse leisurely before you are ready for his labor, that he may be ready when business requires his service.

Teach to Plow.

Apply your buggy harness, and have three or four pair of plow traces, use such means as may be necessary to control and accustom him to the touch and rattling of traces. In this way you will complete the job of taking out cringes from harness. Buckle and hook the trace chain so it will hang and knock a fore-leg at every stey; walk him a few steps, stop and fix one to hind-leg in same way, step off as before, go all round in this way and even fix them so they will draw at every step and make him submit; caress, when he submits, and control in such a manner as to make his submission unconditional. When you have brought the horse to the point, when he does not regard anything drawing around his leg, you can loose such as draw unpleasantly, to prevent chafing, but leave them to hang about his legs, take him to a furrow and drive him around until he has learned to walk properly to his work; then you may hitch him to a plow, first letting it drag, then commence putting it in the ground gradually, *i. e.*, but a short distance and shallow, then raise it gradually out, re-

peat and increase until he pulls a good furrow, which will be in one or two rounds. Do not plow your horse too long at a time until he is accustomed to labor.

Teach to Cart or Draw.

I generally use a sulky around a horse to take out cringes, but a short cart will answer every purpose. Pass the vehicle or cart around him, coming nearer each time until you touch him (I prefer touching first about the shoulder and gradually working back.) If he attempts to escape, a few draws with the pully-rope will make him willing to stand; and when he is quiet under its touch, caress and speak kindly to him. Use the cart or vehicle around and against him until you have taken out the cringes, and he will submit to your punching him roughly with it, then bring the thills over, rattle and thump them against him. When he no longer cares for it you may walk him a few steps, pushing the cart or vehicle yourself, frequently stopping him and bringing it against his rear as he stops; rattle and shake it— if he scares, control, and repeat until he will submit; then you may teach him to turn both directions. If he is a little stubborn, you may have to use some means to control him. Turn him short both ways, and let him learn to accommodate himself to the shafts; you will keep him turning until he learns it perfectly. You should be patient in teaching the horse *anything*, but always teach him that he has no choice. Always break a horse before you hitch him; after breaking you will hitch and drive moderately, preferring rough ground at first; now is the time to teach him to draw well. The grand object is to teach him to start well. You will at first load light and haul but a short distance. Increase your load

gradually, with an obstacle before your wheel a the place of starting, which should be increased as he will bear. Cause the horse to start quietly and with a steady pressure. Move his load. One hour's exercise in this way will give him a lesson he will never forget. A few repetitions each day for a few days will make him reliable to pull.

Teach to Travel in Harness.

After a horse is broke to the cart, as above described, it is no trouble to teach him to travel in harness. But suppose he has not been broke to the cart, you will take out cringes as therein described, and commence driving, moderately at first preferring rough roads, to accustom him to the rattle and bouncing of the vehicle before you are deprived of your means of control. Then, in a good road, you will commence hurrying him, and get him to trot. Soon stop him. Each time you trot you can hurry him a little more, but do not trot far. In teaching a horse to do your will never let your lessons extend to heat or worry him, make your drives short and brisk.

Saddling.

Present the saddle to the horse for examination. Speak kindly, caress, &c., until you have made him entirely familiar with the new object. Put it on his back, pass it over his back and under his belly, &c., controlling when necessary and entirely remove fear; then fasten it on only moderately tight, cause him to step off, stop and girt as tight as you please and he will not care for the new pleasure. Move him about a little, keeping him quiet and submissive.

Teach to be Mounted and to Ride.

Bring a box or block to his side, get on it and caress him, lean on the saddle that he may see you on both sides, put one leg over, get in saddle, get off, mount and get down several times, all the while interspersing caresses, if he is quiet; control or force to be quiet, if he is disposed to scare or be restless; remove box and mount by stirrup a few times. When you have him broke to stand still while being mounted, he is ready to teach to ride; move him off quietly, guide him about, &c., interspersing caresses. Remember short lessons are the best. When you have got him to riding quietly, (See instructions on gaiting.)

Styling.

I might say something profitable for the poor, suffering, faithful horse, on the spurious taste of a great many would be hostlers, but space will not admit. When a horse is properly formed, and your fancy leads you in that discretion, you should not forget to be merciful to the animal and let your means be abusive, but ever bearing in mind to teach him what you require him to do, by the most gentle and patient means, for he knows not that you want him to hold his head high with arched neck, until you have taught it to him, which should be done in a gradual manner, not confining it at first as you want it, keeping it in that position for hours, but, with style* bridle

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*The style bridle has a large smooth bit and strong rings, a pulley attached behind each ear. The centre of the rope is placed on the top of the head passing down with check pieces through bit rings back to and through pulley passing back to surcingle.

and rope. You will at first fasten it where he is accustomed to carry his head, and let it stay from ten to twenty minutes; he soon finds he can get slack by raising his head; this does not make him heavy in hand, it also gives time for muscular development, and does not disgust the horse with the desired position. Were you to take a colt accustomed to grazing and force his head to the position you desire, for half a day at a time, you not only disgust him, making him strive to carry his head down, with callous mouth, whose sensibility has been killed by this long and heavy pressure, but you are subject to produce sphacelus of the soft parts, disfiguring your horse as well as discommoding him in the necessary operation of eating. He should have two or three short lessons a day, beginning at the natural position, carrying the head up a little more each time until you get it as high as you want. If the neck is not arched enough, you will fasten the rope lower on the surcingle, observing the higher the rope is drawn on surcingle, the higher will go his head, and the lower on surcingle, the more arch his neck will have. After you horse has learned the position, in which you require him to carry his head, and will readily assume it when the bridle is tightened, you may keep his head in that position during each lesson, while training him, letting his head loose as soon as your lesson is through, observing the rule of short lessons, &c. After three months practice in this way you will have your horse of as fine a style as his form will admit of. Never drive a horse with his head checked tight.

The Vicious Horse.

Some horses are disposed not to recognize man as their master, and have a great propensity to

resist his handling and teaching. I include *all* horses under this head that are disposed to set up *their* will against *mine*. If the horse is very bad, for fighting, you had better approach him gradually and prepare, as Mr. Rarey says, with a half open door between you and him. Teach him you do not care for his open mouth by rebuking his bad acts by not going into a pitched battle with him. Use the lasso and choke him down, if need be, but relieve him quickly, and at the same time secure your pulley-rope or gag-bit in his mouth; also footstraps on fore feet. When you are in full readiness, let the horse regain his wind, and then commence your approach, touch, or whatever causes him to attempt to fight. With pulley-rope in hand, footstraps held by assistants, you are ready te rebuke error, and teach him submission. If he attempts to fight you have advantages to yourself, and should use them. Let the horse's conduct govern yours, having for your object to make him unconditionally submit to your will, and then allow you to convince him that you are his friend as well as master. Then he is as easily taught as the wild horse, when fear is removed, &c. You have to bring both where they are willing to receive instruction; the latter by quiet means only, the other by gaining the mastery, rebuking bad conduct, and making friends when submissive. You should seek every opportunity to make friends with him, on your terms, *i. e.*, complete submission. Be uncompromising with his vices; teach him your approach will not hurt him, but there is a penalty attached to every attempt to resist him; also remind him of his inability to do so. Teach him to take no thought for himself, that he is in the hands of a true and trusty friend on whose fidelity he might, with confidence, rely. This is the principle. Fow go to work with pully-rope in hand, and tell your assistants, if any, when to take his feet from him and bring him to the ground.

When you have fully subdued him—get him to recognize or fear you as his master, love you as his friend, you proceed to instruct him in the things he is required to do under the general principles of kindness, appealing properly to his understanding, &c.

Tricky Horse.

Do not try to keep the horse from his tricks. Leave him free to commit them, or rather give some inducement to make the attempt and be in readiness to rebuke it. Always gain control of your horse before you commence operations, then bring to bear the cause of trick, rebuke the very attempt and caress submission. In tricky horses you will find one or both of the first two classifications prominent, but *fear* is generally the starting cause, by not being properly broke. He sometimes gains advantage by this self defence and his intelligence is such as quickly comprehends it, then he persists and you find obstinate determination superceding fear.

The Kicking Horse.

This perhaps generally starts from fear. The horse sometimes gains advantages which induce him to continue it, but in the majority of cases, he hurts himself, thus increasing his fear as the hurt comes from the same direction. He holds the object of fear responsible for his hurt and not his acts, hence it never breaks up the habit but invariably makes it worse. As an evidence of this, you perhaps, have known cases where horses and mules kick in the wagon as they pull and a

rough iron brake was fixed in their reach that they might hit to break them: the result was it hurt them and made them worse. You should always try to avoid the horse getting hurt by kicking, but let the hurt come from a different point, and thus take his attention from the object of fear. You may remove fear and many horses will quit kicking; some few never attempt it again. You may abuse the animal by fastening his front and hind feet together, and make fast the object of his fear to him, and let him hurt and worry himself until he will submit, but I prefer the use of pulley rope and whip. First, take out cringes as practiced by your instructor, beginning gradually to rub him with the whip, increasing in force and rashness as he will bear it. Stop and caress submission, and rebuke a want of it with your pulley-rope, which comes from a different point to that of his fear, diverting his attention, which gives you an opportunity to handle the very place of his fear with the whip, and convince him it will not hurt, but something else may, if he attempts to resist or escape its touch. Give your attention to gentling the ticklish part as well as rebuking the vice. Do not be sparing with your caresses, they approve his submission and tell him he is doing right. Perhaps your horse made great efforts when he first felt the power of the pulleys, but he soon found the futility of resistance or trying to escape. Then was the time you convinced him of your mastery, and immediately after, that you were his friend. You should look and speak kindly to the horse; using quiet words, soothing his excitement, trying to get his nerves quiet under the rubbing, and handling with the whip. To be expert in this, requires some skill and practice. When you have him perfectly gentle to the touch of the whip, you may take him a step further, observing to break well as you go. You should now prepare for the struggle.

In addition to the pulley rope, apply foot straps; also, if the case requires it, apply hock straps and rope around jaw, or the rope from neck or collar passing through ring at hind foot with strong plough gear, with hooks tied up so as not to come loose or hurt the horse—instead of a plow stock, tie a rope to a single-tree, which completes your preparations. Bring to bear the cause by teasing his legs with a single-tree and traces, and make him attempt to kick, which you will, with firmness; rebuke roughly. A kicking horse is never well broke if he will not attempt to kick, and let you teach him the penalty of kicking. When he submits, be quiet and kind to him, and remove excitement. Bring to bear the cause again, &c. Be rough when he is rough, watching closely, and when he is disposed to submit, handle light and gently with cause, not giving him more than his nature will bear. If he seems to want to submit, be very careful not to hurt him; teach him your requirements of unconditional submission on his part; that you will not hurt him if he submits, and that he has no cause for kicking; and remind him of his inability to kick; taking him from bad to worse, until you could make him kick. After the horse is well broke to harness, you may bring up the vehicle, and after you have gentled him well to it; removed all disposition to kick, you may commence teaching him to go between the shafts without being hitched. Occasionally bring to bear the cause that once made him kick, and at the same time be in readiness with your roughest means to rebuke the attempt, when an assistant would take the vehicle from him, if the case required it to prevent accident, you having already taken his attention to the point of rebuke. If the vehicle was taken from him, you will bring it back at once, when he gets up, if not down, as you stop the rebuke. Now caress and sooth, if he submits. Do not be in a hurry to hitch, for

the longer you are breaking the better. Break well before you hitch. After you have a little experience in handling, you may take the worst kicker and soon have him perfectly safe for a woman or child to drive. A good preventive for kicking is the style bridle and rope; the rope passes back through a ring where the hip strap crosses the back strap; draw tight and tie to shafts even with thigh: when one end stays *up*, the other *must* stay *down*.

The Runaway Horse.

Some horses, of an excitable and head strong disposition, will make frequent attempts to get away with their driver, and, if he once succeeds, will try harder next time; others run away entirely from fright. In the first case, you will train him sharply on the mouth with the pulley rope, in connection with foot straps, bringing cause to bear, controlling and sufficiently rebuking his sin, then commence driving. When fear is the cause remove it and accustom him to cause as in case, of the kicking horse.

Balking or Jumping.

This is quite a pernicious habit and the most aggravating the horse possesses, and I have thought could not be broken up by any other method, while I have never failed to make one a trusty puller. It is necessary that you should merely get the horse out of a bad scrape while on the road or elsewhere, until you can give the whole of your attention to breaking up the habit. You should always teach your horse to pull well in breaking, then you will

be bothered with no such traits, for this (i. e. the want of knowing how to pull, is the most prolific source of balking horses.) Generally your most excitable, nervous, high strung horses (which are always the best) are the balkers, but sometimes you have what Mr. Rockwell terms the sleepy balker which is very obstinate and persistently refuses to move. To get a horse out of a scrape, is your first duty. If he is in a team and is being over anxious is the cause, you should use all available means to quiet him and teach moderation. You cand stand before him and fondle with him until the other horses are fairly started or in motion. You may hold up one fore-foot and thus attract his attention until the other horses have made their start. You may tie his tail between his hind legs to the girth with a rope. The following are applicable also to single harness. Turn him around several times briskly and give the word immediately to start. Take him around with a few draws of pully rope and make him willing to start at the word. Strap up one fore-foot and use the pulley rope freeley, hopping him for some minutes and give the word quietly after hitching. Never speak harshly to him. When he pulls, caress a great deal and try to quiet him.

By the above means you will sometimes break a horse from balking, but they cannot be relied on to pull with such sanguine expectation, as if they had never learned to balk. For one to break up the habit, I want him fully spoiled—the worse he is, the better I like it. If he comes under the head of Rockwell's sleepy balker, take him down and take the mulish madness out of him. (You will first be sure he will not go at the word.) Take up the near fore-foot with short foot strap, have on surcingle, tie a rope around his neck and pass it though the mouth from left to right, up through surcinlge ring on withers. Convince the horse he is hitched without its being so. Give him the word

to sfart, and, if he refuses push his head with left hand, with the other draw on rope, carry his head to right side (at the same time your assistant takes away the cart which the horse does not notice.) You continue drawing firmly on the rope and carry his chin to his withers, keeping your position near the surcingle on left side, letting him turn a few times as you gradually carry his head up, and he will lie down of his own accord because he can no longer stand. As he lies on his left side you will let in a few licks sharply on the flank or thin part of belly with a clap board, shingle or something that will pop and make a noise, so as to scare more than hurt him; and at the same time holding him down with rope in left hand. The above (i. e. after you get him down,) should be done with considerable fire and energy, but without malice; you will now grasp his nostrils, one in each hand and shut off his breath as long as you think it safe; then let him breathe, and again shut off for a few times; then let him get up and your assistant should bring the cart or vehicle immediately on him; give the word to start quietly; if he goes caress as he moves off, if not, repeat the above until he is willing to believe that he has no choice in it whatever, and learns what you require of him. Even in this rough handling you must not forget to be kind to the horse. Never let him think you are mad with him, but convince him you are his friend as well as director. Sometimes, in this breaking, you will have the horse to start in a jump and splurge, especially, if he has much life; then he must be broke as the excitable splurging balker. The *balker* is handled as the vicious horse, because he sets his will up against yours. To break the splurging balker or one that will not pull steadily, if moderate means will not quiet him, you should be in readiness with pulley rope and two long foot straps, one on each fore-foot, held by assistants. See that gear and cart are strong and in good fix.

See it is properly girted between the shafts so he cannot get out. Now, when you urge him forward, if he pulls quietly, caress, &c., if he splurges, take his feet from him and use pulley rope, and keep him on his knees until he gives up or will pull moderately. Sometimes he will become sullen, then liberate from the cart with one foot strapped up and handle roughly with pulley rope, until he is willing to move moderately at the word. Never let him move but a few paces at a time, as it is the start that this class of horses dislike. If he gets in another splurge use pulley rope and foot straps to the extent of curing his sins. Start and stop often, that he may learn to pull off steadily. By caressing, approve his pulling and with pulley rope and foot straps, teach him the unconditional submission you require of him, and by gentle means teach to pull.

You may take the worst kind of balkers, and handle them this way two or three times a day for a few days, and have him to pull at the word against a stump a dozen times.

Refusing to be Caught.

With whip and pulley rope teach him to come to you. Give him something he is fond of; apply long foot strap; brandish whip and bid him come as when pulley rope was on. If he comes, give him a bit of apple and caress. If he should refuse or attempt to escape, take a fore foot from him: he soon learns that you are always ready to take him up; that he cannot escape you; that he has nothing to fear in coming; that his safety is in coming, and danger in trying to escape. A few lessons, with after kindness, will break him.

Pulling on Halter.

If the horse rears back against halter in stal by something being thrown in manger that gives him fright, you will pass the centre of a long rope under tail as a crupper, carry over back, give it a few twists, then pass through head-stall of halter and fasten to manger. Bring to bear cause, and let him splurge and rebuke the other end; when he gives up, caress. Repeat, &c. When he is tied out doors and takes fright, be in readiness with rope power (use rope No. 2), and make the act punish. If he is the habitual puller, because he is unwilling to stand, rope No. 2 is a sure cure.

Slipping the Collar or Bridle.

A collar throat latch from two to four inches behind head-stall, to which it is attached by extension of brow-band, completely takes away the power of slipping the bridle.

Jumping the Fence.

To prevent a horse from jumping you can take an old boot leg or a like substance long enough to extend from brow band to nose band of halter, and wide enough to cover the face, and pass the eyes one inch. Fasten the upper corners to the head-stall of halter immediately below the ears, split from a point just above a level with the eyes to nose band, taking inner corners at nose band and fasten to check pieces of head-stall. The horse will not jump because he cannot see where to jump, and for the same reason he will not run. This only prevents jumping but will not break up

the habit. To break up the habit, you will pass long strap through ring under the breast or surcingle made fast to hock straps and knee straps, which will take down his fore-leg when he rears to jump and thus check him in the very attempt. Give him the inducement with strap on, and take away the inducement when off. A little attention and your horse could not be made to rear up to jump anything.

Shyness.

This is the legitimate offspring of fear, excited by suspicion, apprehension, appearance or approach of danger. There are three causes or classes of shyness. First, native or congenitial, as found in the colt. Second, acquired, in which he beholds an object familiar to him, which he associates with some former suffering. Third, caused by imperfect vision. This vice, from either of the above causes, is frequently increased by violent acts of the driver. You should never whip a horse for doing that which you wish him to do, for the horse will associate the pain you inflict with the object of fear, and the next time he takes fright, make more desperate efforts to get away. Gentleness, kindness and persuasion, are your means, remembering to control when he attempts to escape. Cause him to stand still—allow him to examine the object he fears—speak kindly to him, and encourage him to go to it, but do not whip. When he has gone to it, and found that it is not a ferocious beast, or anything else to hurt him, cause him to pass it several times; soon his fear vanishes, and by thus controlling and gently managing, he soon learns to place confidence in you and there is nothing to hurt him, and a gentle word will be

sufficient to induce him to pass any object. You must bear in mind to only rebuke the attempt to escape by controlling.

Unsteadiness while being Mounted.

(*See saddling and teaching to ride, page —.*)

When mounting, your horse should always stand without being held or reins drawn tight, for he is not so well broke nor so safe until you can see the absence of fear, the assurance of confidence and the submission to your will that causes him to stand without restraint. To bring a horse to this, that is *said to be* broke to the saddle but unsteady to mount, you must control with pulley rope, and teach him you require him to be perfectly still while being mounted. By mounting and dismounting, caressing his being perfectly quiet, and rebuking with pulley rope every attempt to move Two or three lessons a day for a few days will have the worst horse "all right."

Rearing.

For this vice you will mainly depend on long foot straps, and take his fore-feet from him so that he will come down as the rebuke for rearing, but if he will not come down, tie a rope in the collar and pass through ring at hind-foot and reduce him to the necessity of coming down, by taking the third foot from him. Continue until thoroughly broke, by bringing to bear cause and rebuking the vice.

Vicious to Clean.

You should bear in mind some horses have a much more sensitive skin than others, and use proper precaution not to hurt them, but to break up the vice of restiveness and resistance while being cleaned. Control with pulley rope and teach him the reward of vice, and handle gently and freely the sensitive parts.

Vicious to Shoe.

This evil, like all others, generally proceeds from bad management. To teach the young nervous horse to yield his feet, you should use the pulley rope and gentle him to the operation for a few days before carrying him to the shop. Should he be a little stubborn about giving up his feet, you can use long foot strap passing over withers, when applied to fore-feet and from collar through ring at hind-feet by which you can take up his feet at the command, control him and force him to submit with pulley rope; thus teach him what you require him to do as directed elsewhere. The spoiled horse should be handled more roughly with pulleys, and teach him the penalty of rebellion until he will entirely submit to your will.

Rolling in Stall.

To prevent a horse rolling in stall, you must prevent his getting his head down.

Pawing.

To prevent this, use the shackle with chain long enough to allow him to change his position.

Wearing.

Do not shut him up in close stall and allow the liberty of exercise.

Hugging the Pole in Double Harness.

Put sharp, short tacks in a strip of leather, nailing it on pole with the points to the horse.

Refusing to Stand While Getting in Carriage.

Put your horse between the shafts without hitching traces; ascend to the seat as usual, and rebuke the attempt to move, with pulley rope and foot straps, if necessary. Force him to stand perfectly quiet while you ascend and descend. Repeat a few times each lesson, giving lessons enough to entirely break the habit, always moving off quietly.

Stumbling.

A confirmed horse, in this vice, should be avoided. If it arises from a heavy forehand, or, from fore-legs being too much under him, no one can change the form of the animal. If it arises from disease you ought to try to remove the cause. Dr. McClure regards it as arising from nervous debility resulting in atony of the flexor muscles of the shoulder which is sometimes probable. Then you should physic with nervous tonics (Nux vomica) and use heavy friction over those muscles. If it can be traced to habitual carelessness you cannot whip it out; but, if you will take the case in time, give rest and ride in rough uneven ground, and

but a little while at a time, you may cause him to move higher in front and thus partially remedy the evil.

Overreaching or Clicking.

In this you should cut away the loose part and protect from dirt—bevel or round off the inside rim or edge of hind shoe, keeping his head up does something to prevent this, but the smith may do more by shortening the hind shoe and having the web broad.

Ho! or Whoa!

There is no other word in horse training of so much importance; it is our safe-guard in case of accident or danger, for which reason, the animal should learn its meaning perfectly and unhesitatingly obey. This important word should never be used out of its proper place, to prevent confusion. In approaching the animal, while standing quietly in the stall, or elsewhere, you should never say "Whoa," but rather such words as, 'get over,' "go over," "quietly, my boys," or any other words you may choose, to give the necessary alarm, and apprise the horse of your approach and presence. Under *no* circumstance should you use the word "Whoa," unless the horse is in motion and you wish him to stop. In order to teach him the force of its meaning, have on long foot strap and lines for driving from behind. Now, in training, never draw steadily on the line to make a horse stop, but associate with the word a disagreeable seesaw check with the line. If he stops, caress, and teach him the meaning of the word. Repeat until he will stop prompt-

ly at the word. If he is disposed to be excited, take a foot from him and reduce to the necessity of stopping. Then caress and teach as before.

Gaiting.

Before gaiting, if you wish your horse to excell, you should look at his form and see if nature has capacitated him for what you desire. You should also notice the natural position of any gait, and see if your horse has something of its marks, before expecting him a premium horse in that gait. For instance, if he paces up in front and down behind, with hind feet drawn well under the body; now for this gait you would close up in front, carrying his head high and moving low behind. The single foot is still higher in front. The *trot* is low in front and high behind. The *fox trot* is low in front but not so low as the trot. For a horse of much speed, you should choose one with long legs, light body, good bone and heavy muscles, but not a superabundance of flesh, for this belongs to the draft horse only.

Pacing.

You remember the position or style of this gait, (*i. e.*, up in front and down behind.) Now we will consider the gait. What is the pace? It is moving a side at a time, a right fore foot and a right hind foot, coming down at the same time, &c. To teach a horse to pace, you should first teach him the step, and afterwards develop his speed by practice. For this purpose, you will first apply surcingle with large ring on it, under the breast; next hock strap; next knee strap on fore legs above the knee; next spring strap through

ring on surcingle under the breast; next long strap, fast to knee strap, passing through spring strap, fast to knee strap, passsing through ring on spring strap, and made fast to hock strap, after drawing hind legs well under him. Now let him learn the step before it is taken off; he will soon find the way he can step without being checked; he cannot move in any other way than a side at a time. Very soon you may commence riding him with straps on, bearing in mind to carry his head high each time, until you get it in a proper position for a pace. You can soon try him without being strapped up. If he will not take a pace readily, apply your straps made fast with a nail, to each of which you will have attached a string. Now mount and take the strings, and when he is fairly pacing, draw out the nails and loose the straps, having your strings so arranged as to take up the straps to prevent his stepping on them. In this way you will soon have him pacing off nicely without straps. Should he move too high behind, you may fasten a boot to hind leg with pocket out side, and drop in bars of lead, sufficient to make him move low with hind feet. Sometimes a pair of heavy shoes will answer this purpose. Give him short but frequent lessons.

The Fox Trot.

This is moving with a right fore-foot and a left hind foot, &c., the fore-foot coming down first. To teach a horse this step you will only have to cross your straps. Practice as in pacing.

Speeding.

There are a good many things to be considered in thoroughly speeding a horse, but, in this short work, I will only consider the means of making a horse trot or pace honestly, that is, to be pushed and not break up. Apply hock straps, next speed strap; now, with a little practice, you hardly could hurry him out of his trot or pace. The speed strap or two reins being attached to the bit coming together at the breast, passing between fore-legs and behind surcingle, attached to a large pulley through which plays a strap, running from hock strap on one hind leg to the other.

To Teach a Horse Tricks.

To teach a horse tricks, it is necessary, to have him under tolerably good command; then cause him to do what you desire. At the same time give him a sign. Continue repeating or causing him to repeat from time to time, until he learns it perfectly, bearing in mind to caress or approve when he does as you want him.

To Teach a Horse to Lie Down.

Strap up near fore-foot; take your position on the near side, holding a strong bridle, off rein in right hand and near one in left hand, with chin stay (check piece) to prevent the bit's slipping through his mouth; now press him back until he comes down on his near knee, keeping him there until he will lie down; should he attempt to rise, pull him sharply to you and press back as before. (Jennings.)

(Another, nearly like Rarey.) Strap up the near

fore-foot as before, apply long foot strap to right fore-foot which you will hold in gloved right hand as it comes over his back; with a whip or little stick tap his off fore-leg, and when you take his foot up keep it up, which will bring him to his knees; pull his head to you, press gently with your shoulder against his side until he lies down. Unstrap and straighten out his legs, caress and let him rest for fifteen or twenty minutes, then let him get up. Three or four puttings down at a lesson with two lessons a day will soon have a horse to lie down by the tap of off fore-leg.

Rowland's system is two long foot straps to fore-feet, passing through surcingle ring on withers, and held by two assistants, a rope tied in a strong collar passing back through ring at hind-foot and held in front of the animal by the operator, who, also has a whip in hand; a good straw bed completes the preparation. You will now give him the sign, by hitting with whip on fore-legs, saying *Come down, Sir*, or *lie down, Sir*, and forcibly take three feet from him and he comes down almost without a struggle.

Straighten out his legs, arrange every thing to feel pleasant to him. Caress, and let him rest for a few minutes, then let him up. Repeat a few times each lesson giving three or four lessons a day, and the most obstinate horse will lie down readily in one week.

To Sit Up.

After teaching a horse to lie down, you will cause him to raise his head, encouraging him to start to rise by placing his feet, speaking kindly to him, saying, "get up, Sir," using pulley rope (or bridle, if it is sufficient,) when he bears his weight on fore-feet, lightly check him and say "whoa!" at the same times caress him fondly and support him in that position, also give him something he is fond

of. But few lessons will be required to teach the horse this little trick after he has been taught to lie down.

To Answer Questions.

In teaching this trick to the horse, he may be irritable, in which case you will control with pulleys, &c. If a fly bites a horse on his neck or withers, he will shake his head to get clear of his tormentor, which suggested the use of a pin to make him shake his head, which signifies *no*. By repeating this operation a few times, he will say no by raising your hand to your hat, or raising your hat. Remember to caress when he says *no*. On the same principle as the above, to pinch him in the breast will cause him to nod assent. Always ask the question before you make the motion with the hand. You can also use a stick with pin fixed in end of it for show horses, and while you are performing some long ceremony in the form of a question (which is empty sounds to the horse's understanding,) at the termination of which, you carry the whip which you were brandishing in the air, towards the breast or withers, as the answer may require, and he will respond according to your wishes. To teach him to count, you must prick his fore leg, which makes him stamp. Caress and repeat, until he will commence by a slight motion, and continue until your hand pulls. While you are looking about, the horse will be watching your hand. You may say—how many ears of corn do you want, my boy? and he counts as many as you want him to have.

To Kiss You.

To teach a horse this affectionate trick, take a piece of apple or some other substance he is fond of in your hand, and let him smell it. He will then try to get it ; but you should carry it to your cheek, and say "kiss me;" and let him take it from your cheek. Repeat this a few times, and he soon learns that "kiss me," means apple, and will put up his mouth to take it. When operating privately, always give him apple, and he will promptly obey when showing in public.

To Shake Hands.

Take your position in front and say, give me your right or left foot, or, shake hands. Using a pin lightly on the required leg which will make him raise it. You take hold of it and caress. Very soon at the snap of the finger which you do at the time you prick him, he gives up his foot promptly. As soon as he learns to give up one, you may train him on the other.

To Kick With Either Foot.

Choose a horse predisposed to kindness; take a pin in right hand and say, "kick with left foot" at the same time pricking. Very soon at the motion of the hand he performs his part; then teach him by the gentle touch of the whip. When one leg obeys, train the other in same way.

Teach to Waltz.

Some horses can readily be taught to waltz or dance, for which use girth and short strap, with a

loop at one end of short strap, to fasten to the ring of bridle bit. Draw the strap through the girth buckle so as to bring his head a little to the near side; have your music going on any waltz desired at the same time turning the animal with the whip lightly about the legs. He soon learns to turn merely by the motion of the whip, without being touched. After a week or ten days the strap can be removed and head left free.

Whip Taaining.

For whip training it is particularly necessary to gain the control and confidence of the horse, before beginning your lesson; make your lessons short; leave him alone when you make a new point. You should provide yourself with a bit of apple or something the horse is fond of; you enter a roomy stall with whip in hand, and after getting the horse quiet, you being on near side, will carry your hand over his back and gently tap the off shoulder point, until you observe that he notices the whip, then, with left hand to his neck, you push him around to the right, as you carry the whip back, by his hips and round his rump. As he turns, you drop back to his head on the right side, give him a bit of apple and caress fondly. You will repeat this until he will turn promptly, by merely seeing the whip on the off side; then in the same way teach him to turn in the opposite direction. (*Remember short lessons*) You have gone thus far without harness or strap, but now you need surcingle and long foot strap. Take him out of stall and to the corner of the lot, and proceed as before. He may feel his liberty and attempt an escape; do not be rash, but take his foot from him, not using your whip, only as a sign for him to turn, and he will soon give up and obey. Turn a few times in both directions, and

give him another recess. After you have him well trained, you may commence driving. You may find it a little troublesome at first, as he thinks it is his duty to come around to the whip, but by a little patience and perseverance, he will soon learn what you want him to do. I generally have some one to lead him along a path that he is willing to go : as he goes, I gently tap him with the whip on the back, or lay the whip on his back. When you have walked him about in this way, with you behind him, until he is willing to go alone, you will give him the motion of the whip to turn. If he should not turn, take a foot from him, and go through such of the above instructions to make him turn; then caress and give apple. In this way you will teach him to drive by dropping the whip to his back, and turn by waving it in the desired direction. To teach him to stop, you should turn the whip horizontally, and raise it; at the same time use the word "Whoa!" and take a foot from him. A few repetitions of this, and he will stop by raising the whip and drawing foot strap: a little further, and he will stop to the raising of the whip. Having previously taught him to back promptly to the word, you may commence a downward and upward motion of the whip over his back, at the same time telling him to back. This is best done in a sulkey. He will soon learn to back to the motion of the whip. When he is well trained to all his duty, without bridle, and performs nicely, you are ready for driving; but for some weeks you should have the safeguard of long foot straps applied to fore feet, and laid where you could easily reach them. You should teach him to depend entirely upon the whip, when the bridle was off, and on the bridle, when the bit is in his mouth.

Shoeing.

I do not propose entering into a full treatise on shoeing diseased feet, which would require a sketch of the anatomy of the horse, mechanism of motion, &c., but merely to drop a few hints on shoeing sound feet. It is important to observe three points in shoeing; first, keep the foot naturally true; secondly. preserve the natural equal bearings of the foot; thirdly, protect it from injury; for by the first we prevent the unnatural strain on a part of the tendons of the leg, a part being idle while the horse is laboring, and make all participate as nature intended; also, we remedy or prevent a troublesome evil, (interferring): by the second, we prevent pressure on the sole, by paring the foot, and also, by beveling the shoe, keeping the pressure natural, i. e., on the wall or crust. For the third, you have need of studying the diseases of the feet, their cause, &c., and try to prevent them. Most diseases of the feet, and stumblers ,are either directly or indirectly the result of bad shoeing. Horse shoers have been long in the habit of using the knife and rasp too freely, to keep the sound feet long so. When the old shoe is carefully removed, the horn or crust should be gently rasped to remove pieces of nails and fragments of the horny substance, which is all that is necessary in a true foot. The shoe should be a plain one, beveled on inside to prevent pressing the sole. Dray horses should be shod with tips or toes and heels, to secure firmness of tread and greater power, when drawing heavy loads especially in cities on paved streets.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

Abrasion.—See bleeding wounds.
Abcess.—Promote the formation of pus by poulticing; then open. (Age.)
Amaurosis.—See Diseases of the Eye.
Aneurism.—Send for a good Surgeon.
Apoplexy.—Apply ice to head and promote warmth and circulation in legs; give tincture of aconite, &c.
Aptha.—See Diseases of Mouth.
Belly Ache.—See Colic.
Big Head.—It is incurable.
Bishoping.—To hollow out front teeth with an engraver's tool; from the name of the scoundrel who first performed it.
Bite of Mad Dog.—Burn the part immediately with caustic or hot iron.
Bleeding.—Obsolete.
Bleeding from Wounds.—Apply cotton wet with spirits of turpentine or burnt copperas, with bandage.
Bloody Urine.—See Kidney Diseases.
Bots.—See Worms.
Brain Diseases.—See Appolexy and Staggers.
Bronchitis.—(Acute.) Sweat, by giving 15 or 20 drops tincture of aconite every four hours; if weather is cold, wrap well; repair loss with good wholesome diet, and Nux vomica, 1 oz. dose.
Burns.—Apply linseed oil and lime water mixed.
Chronic.—Give Sulph. Iron and Gentian for two weeks; then rub wind-pipe once a week with Bin. Iodide of Mercury ointment.
Cancers.—Incurable, but when one bursts, treat as Abcess.
Carditis.—Incurable; see Thumps.
Cavies of Teeth.—Remove them.
Cavies of Bone.—Arsenic and the hot iron is recommended.

Castration.—This is a simple and safe operation, and can be performed by any person, once having seen it done, if he has the resolution to do so. It has been demonstrated that it can be performed on old horses with as much safety as on colts. This is attributed to an instrument used, called Ecraseun. There are no clamps, no firing, no twitching, no washing or any other trouble afterwards. The instrument is manufactured for this purpose by sugical instrument makers in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere.

Colic, Spasmodic.—Give a little whiskey and ginger or pepper. If it does not give relief soon, you can repeat it and add to it one table spoonful of laudanum and four of spirits turpentine.

Colic, Stercoral.—Causes: Occlusion, impaction, or constipation of the bowels. Treatment: In all cases open the bowels and relieve pain; and if from impaction or constipation, open the bowels with aloes and sweat, and relieve pain with tincture of aconite; if by occlusion from grubs or bots (as they sometimes block up the pilorie orifice), see treatment for Grubs, and combine laudanum and spirits turpentine.

Colic, Flatulent.—In this variety you should ease pain and clear the horse of gas, which is sometimes done by injections or drenching. Should this fail-perhaps you had better make him inhale chloro, form. Last remedy: Procure an instrument called a trocar, and if this be not at hand, sharpen a breakfast knife, and measure an equal distance from the haunch bone to the short rib, and not too high upon the back, force the knife into the distended bowel, turn it one-fourth round, and let out all the imprisoned gas.

Coma.—A horse is said to be in a comatose state when in an apoplectic fit, in sleepy staggers, and when dying from Spasmodic Colic, which see

Costiveness.—Supply with soft feed, &c., and grass in the season.

Consumption.—Incurable. Give Sulphite of Soda to arrest and prevent ferment, and prolong life with tonics and stimulants.

Contagion.—Prevention: Separate the sick from the well. All buckets, &c., used should be thoroughly cleansed and purified with disinfectants.

Cough.—Cause: Iritation or softening of the par vagum nerves; as in heaves, broken wind, tubercles in the lung, thickening of the lining membrane of the bronchii or air passages, and enlargement of the glands of the neck. Treatment: Removal of the cause.

Curb.—A disease of the hock-joint, and consists in a swelling below it. Apply the Bin. Iodide of Mercury ointment.

Cutting.—See Interfering.

Cribbing.—This very disagreeable habit or disease, is best remedied by regular feeding, and work with a muzzle on, and when not at work, with bars across the bottom, as described by Jennings.

Debility.—Sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; Gentian root, 2 drachms; Nux vomica (powdered or rasped), 1½ drachms. Mix and divide in twelve doses, and give one, night and morning, to which you may throw in a little salt and lime, or soda in the place of lime, if lime is not convenient. Allow generous diet and good rubbing.

Deformities.—By good nourishing diet, if the mare fails to give sufficient suck, it disappears generally in the colt.

Diarrhea.—Give laudanum and prepared feed, with bran mashes, for a few days.

Disinfectants.—These are of two classes—natural and artificial:

Natural Disinfectants.—Air, light, water, heat and cold.

Artificial Disinfectants.—There are too many to take up all, so I will mention chloride of lime for the stable. It is cheap, efficient and not dangerous, like many other articles. For empty rooms chlorine gas is good.

Distemper.—Use Indigo. Give, of the best Prussian blue, 1 oz. every day in food, water or drench. Keep bowels open with condition powders.

Eye, Diseases of the.—Opium will relieve pain, and caustic inflamation. Then, when it is your purpose to get clear of inflamation, you will bleed in the angular vein, at the lower corner of the eye.

If it be simple inflamation, bathe in cold water; if purulent, bathe in warm water; then bathe with Rowland's Eye Water, composed of two fluid drachms Rain water, one fluid drachm Laudanum, and twelve grains Nitrate of Silver. In debility of optic nerve, use Rowland's Stimulating Eye Ointment, composed of one table spoonful each, salt, black pepper, and butter, to the yolk of 1 egg. Use it in and over the eye. Where the lachrimal duct, or duct from the eye through the nose is obstructed, remedy the obstruction. Apply stimulating liniments, with good rubbing, below the eye, on the side of the face, and use a probe if necessary. In all cases, break out behind the ear with Croton Oil, and keep the bowels open. If there be ulcers on the conjunctiva membrane, touch with caustic.

HOOKS, OR INFLAMATION OF THE HAIR AND CARUNCULAR.—Never remove the membrane, as some ignoramuses want to do; for it is the defence of nature against the irritation of foreign matter, insects, &c., but subdue the inflamation by bleeding, and bathing with Rowland's Eye Water, and counter-irritation with Croton Oil, and introduce a seaton behind the eye, just below the upper corner.

MOON-BLINDNESS, sometimes resulting in CATARACT.—Have a good Surgeon to operate for Cataract if the case requires it, and remove the cause. Sometimes it arises from tumors in the cranium; sometimes from an effusion on the membrane of the brain, and pressing on the optic nerve, and sometimes from a hereditary, flat forehead. Some, and even all of these causes, may prove incurable; but the second should be treated with alternative doses of Calomel, fellowed with Iodide of Potash, together with blistering as a counter-iritation. The third may sometimes be remedied by the operation of trephining, to relieve the mischievous pressure on the optic nerve.

Farcy.—Contagious. Remove to a roomy stall, apart from other animals; feed well; give Sulphite of Soda to destroy the ferment in the blood; give tonics and keep bowels open.

Fistula.—Keep open, and break down the fistulous sack, by syringing with Tincture of Iodine, one-half table spoonful, once a day, and then treat as a common sore, by keeping it clean, &c.

Foot Diseases—1st Contraction.—This is not so much a disease as it is bad management. Remove the cause and lameness will cease. Cut down the hoof and sharpen the toe, and allow the foot its natural, elastic, expansive spring in the heel at each time the horse bears on his foot.

Corns.—Remove, by cutting out, and apply Sulphuric Acid. Shoe the horse often, and allow the well part of the hoof, only, to bear on the shoe

Sand Crack.—Apply a red-hot iron, where the hoof and hair joins, and burn sufficiently to produce a scab; then promote the growth of horn.

Navacular Disease.—Incurable, though much may be done, to relieve pain, by moisture.

Seedy Toe, or Split in the Centre of the Foot.—Bore a hole with a gimlet or small bit, to the quick, or nearly so, at the upper extremity of the crack, if it does not extend to the top of the hoof. If it extends to the top of the hoof, burn with a hot iron, as in Sand Crack, and in both, use a clamp round the front of the foot, made fast by screws.

Pumiced Sole.—Raise the sole from the ground by a thick shoe.

Thush.—Preventive: Dry stabling. Treatment: Force a few drops of Muriatic Acid in the frog of the foot, once a day, and give half an ounce of Sulphite of Soda, for a few days.

Quittor.—Make a free opening from the sole of the foot, and inject with a solution of Sulphate of Zinc; or drop ten drops of Muriatic Acid in the opening from above, for a few days.

Founders.—Give one table spoonful of pulverized Alum, and if it is in its incipient stage, the horse will be ready to do moderate work in six hours; if it is too far advanced to yield to one dose, give another in twelve hours. If the case is so old and stubborn as to resist this, then give Alum one day, and something to open the bowels the next, and continue thus until a cure is produced, always placing the horse in a roomy stall with good bedding, to induce him to lie down.

Glanders.—Give tonics to improve the blood, and Sulphite of Soda and Spanish Flies, to break down, and get rid of the ferment. Glanders, with tubercles, is incurable. For further particulars, see Jennings' and McClure's lecture on Glanders; also both on Farcy.

Gravel in the Foot.—Probe well, and get out all the sand, and fill the hole with spirits turpentine.

Grease, or Scratches.—Take a box of Concentrated Lye and dissolve it in about two quarts of water, and bottle up for use when wanted. Put about a wine-glass full of this solution in one quart of water, and wash and bathe the heels and legs well, night and morning, and dry off, and apply white lead, made of convenient consistency for application, by mixing with linseed oil. Attend to the bowells,—keep soft, and keep a dry stall.

Heart Disease.—Incurable.

Heaves.—Treat with arsenic, &c., according to the distinguished McClure.

Hereditary Diseases.—Avoid breeding after diseased sires and dams.

Hide-Bound.—Feed in large bulk, and give Antimony, Sulphur, Gentian, Nitre and Ginger every night, and blanket well.

Hooks in the Eye.—This is a term, in use by country people, when referring to the peculiar action or inflamation of the hair membrane or membrana nictitous, frequently produced by lock jaw. Many persons have advised that this should be cut out. Nothing could be further wrong than this, for it is merely the effect of a cause. Remove the cause and subdue inflamation.

Lampass.—Bleed, by pinching or scarrifying the bars in the mouth, and rub in a little table salt, and open the bowels.

Lice.—Take weak sulphur ointment, and commence at the animal's head, and apply with a rough brush; the next day the neck, and continue thus until you have driven them from the animal.

Lung Fever.—Place the horse in a light and airy place, and clothe him according to the weather. Bandage the legs at all seasons, to keep them warm, and thus detract from the pulmonary circulation. Aconite is our most powerful remedy to relieve pain and control the action of the heart. Tartar Emetic, so valuable in this disease in man, has no effect whatever upon the horse.

Maggot.—To remove from wound, pour in Spirits of Turpentine, or a mixture of Creosote and Olive Oil.

Mange, Psora or Scrabies.—Cause: The result of an insect, called acari, breeding and burrowing in the skin, a variety of mite or animalcule. It is

contagious. You must kill the insect or you will not cure, for which the best plan is to take fine sand and rub the part affected for a few minutes, to scour the insect out of his covering, or burrowing, that he may be reached with remedies. Then wash the parts well with soap and water, and a brush, after which dry carefully; then anoint with Sulphur, one ounce, and hog's lard, two ounces, mixed.

Nervousness.—Stuff wool in the ears.

Ostromania in Mares.—Let her to a good blooded sire.

Phagadena.—This terrible malady frequently originates from Scratches, sometimes from impure blood, sometimes poison salts, and sometimes cold, in the way of frost bite. Treatment: The complete removal of all dead matter, and a thorough cleansing of the ulcer; then sprinkle on powdered blue stone, to destroy the unhealthy surface, and hasten the granulatory process. Complete the cure by applying loaf sugar. Support the horse's strength with tonics and good diet.

Rheumatism.—Induce the animal to lie down, and give six doses of Aconite tinc. four hours apart, 25 drops at a dose, and blanket well.

Ring Bone.—Apply Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment to the part.

Saddle Galls.—Tr. Arnica, or spirits will answer the purpose. If the sores have become hard like warts, use Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment.

Scratches, Phagadena, Grease, and Frost Bite.—See Grease.

Scurf.—Good grooming, good feeding, and a change of stables.

Shoulder Lameness.—Apply Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment, once a week, and give rest.

Sitfast.—Apply Bin Iodide of Mercury Ointment.

Sore Back or Shoulders.—Remove cause by re-stuffing saddle and collar.

Spavin.—A disease of the hock joint.

Bog, or Blood Spavin.—Apply the Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment once a week, and grease every day between the applications. It will return when the horse is put to hard work.

Bone and Occult Spavin.—Treat as in the foregoing. Sometimes it may be taken off by an operation, for which apply to a good Veterinary Surgeon.

Speedy Cut.—Apply cold water cloths, and if a hard knot remains, apply Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment. To prevent, use boots.

Splint.—When of recent occurrence, use some stimulating liniment, with good rubbing with some hard substance. If it will not yield, use Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment. If it still persists, have an operation performed.

Sprains.—Give rest and rub with Tincture of Arnica.

Staggers.—This malady is divided into Stomach Staggers, Grass, or Sleepy Staggers and Mad Staggers.

Stomach Staggers.—Grass, or Sleepy Staggers is a chronic variety of Stomach Staggers, and they should be treated alike. Treatment: Bleed in the nose and stuff capsicum and salt in the forehead. Injections of warm water and soap, and a handful of salt, to clear the bowels of crude injester and gas. Drench the horse with two ounces of Sulphite of Soda, once every hour, to arrest fermentation, adding to each dose one drachm, each, of Black Antimony and powdered Ipicac. Give 100 grs. Quinine and one ounce Aloes, once a day. This may be added to the other drench. It will cure in two days, and relieve in a few hours.

Mad Staggers, sometimes called Phrenitis.—This should always be arrested while in its incipient or congestive form, called Sleepy Staggers. Treatment is the same, except that you can pour cold water from a height on the animal's head, or keep chopped up ice to the top of his head.

Stings of Insects.—Rub the parts effected with strong vinegar, or Dilute Acetic Acid and powdered Camphor. All trouble is at once ended. In an hour or two grease the parts with lard or oil.

Stringhalt.—Give one gr. Strychnine every day, for six weeks, and use Bin. Iodide of Mercury Ointment on the hock and pastern joint, once a week, &c.

Sweenie, or Atroply in Shoulder.—Remove cause (lameness in foot or leg), and the effects will pass away. Never operate, or allow it done.

Thorough Pin.—See Bog, or Blood Spavin.

Thumps.—Give tonics, and use moderately.

Ulcers.—In cases of Healthy Ulcers, nature is far superior to art. All that can be done is to keep down proud flesh with Chloride of Zinc, Bluestone, or the like.

Unhealthy Ulcers.—Eat off the unhealthy surface with Bluestone, Burnt Alum, or the like, and poultice at night with some soft, warm substance. Feed well, and give Sulphite of Soda.

Wind Gall.—Cold and compression. See Bog and Blood Spavin.

Worms.—Under this heading we will include the various Bots. Give Sulphate of Iron and Gentian, each two drachms; Arsenic, five grs.; mix and give two or three times a week. In an attack of what is commonly known and called Grubs, take of new milk and molasses each one quart, make two drenches, and give a half hour apart, and in one and a half hours, drench with the following: Three pods of red pepper, two leaves of tobacco, and a handful of sage, in a half gallon of water; boil to one quart, to which you will add one-half ounce of Spirits Turpentine, and one-fouth ounce Laudanum; then dissolve one lb salt, and drench.

Wind Sucking.—This closely resembles Cribbing, and the only remedies are tying up the head, or putting on a muzzle, with sharp spikes pointing toward the neck to prick him when he reins his head in to suck wind.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF A HORSE.

As a matter of prudence and economy, it is necessary for the purchaser to be able to judge correctly of the horse's age. This is acquired by observing the changes in his teeth—their first appearance—being shed and replaced—their alterations in form, and their marks. The teeth of most animals offer some criterion by which we can judge of their age. The horse possesses forty teeth when full-mouthed. Those in the front of the mouth, from their use, are termed incisors or nippers, and are twelve in number—six above and six below. They are usually arranged in pairs, as they appear. The first pair is called central, the second, dividers, and the third, the corner nippers.

The horse, like most other animals, is provided with two sets of teeth; the first known as temporary, deciduous, or milk teeth; and the second set, or those succeeding the first, as the permanent set.

The teeth of the horse are being constantly worn away at the crown, by mastication, and the loss as constantly supplied by the growth of the root.

We will next notice the first appearance of the teeth in the foal, and follow up their changes and marks.

Seven months prior to the foal being born, the germs of the teeth may be seen in the cavities of the jaws. At the time of birth, the first and second grinders have appeared. In seven or eight days, the first nippers are seen. In five or six weeks, the dividers are seen. At two months, the front nippers are at their height and size, and in two or three weeks more the second pair will get their size. They are said to be three months old, when the dividers are level with the front nippers. There is no other change (more than the wearing of the teeth), until about the eighth month, when the corner teeth make their appearance, which completes the colt's mouth; after which, there is no other observable change in the teeth, except the wear and tear, until just before three years old, when shedding takes place. At twelve months old, the front nippers and dividers are worn almost level, and the corner teeth becoming so. The mark in the first pair of nippers is wide and faint; in the next two, it is longer, darker, and narrower; and in the third pair, or corner ones, it is longest, darkest, and most narrow. At the end of the first year, a fourth grinder makes its appearance.

At one year and a half, the mark in the central nippers will be shorter and fainter; while it will have undergone an evident change in the other two pair, and all will be flat. At two years, all those signs will be more manifest, and a fift grinder appears.

Soon the second set begin to push up from below, and, by pressure, produce absorption of the fangs of the temporary ones, and cause them to drop out. Generally the front pair drops about the thirty-second month.

At three years old, the colt has its permanent center nippers, nearly or quite level with the temporary dividers. In the second pair of nippers or dividers, the mark is nearly worn out, and wearing in the corner nippers, with six grinders in each jaw. At three and a half years, the second pair of grinders are shed; and a little later, the dividers drop, and at four, they are nearly level with the sharp edges. The sharp edge, in the front nippers, will be somewhat worn off, consequently the mark is diminished. The marks in the corner nippers are nearly

effaced. At four and a half years the colt sheds his corner teeth, and the lower tusks make their appearance. At five the upper tusks are through, and the corner teeth are level with the dividers, and the horse has a complete mouth. The corner teeth are merely an outside shell, *i. e.*, the edge on the outside of the tooth is level and to a sharp edge, while the inside has hardly left the gum, which rises, gradually, to a level by six, and is also sharp, while the outer edge is worn some. At seven, the tooth is considerably worn, and the cavity, or mark in the corner teeth, is about pea size and shape. At eight you see what is called, smooth-below. At nine the upper front nippers become smooth; at ten, the dividers. At eleven the corner ones are smooth; at eleven the two center and dividers, below, are smooth; the point of the tusks are rounded at the points, rounded at the edges, and being rounded on the inside. At eight years the tusks are rounded in every way. At nine the bars of the mouth become less prominent, and diminish through life.

At ten years old, the beautiful, square apperance of the gums on the front teeth, begins to change and show age, by going one side at a time, or in a year. This commences at ten, on center nippers, and comes to a rounded point at fourteen years. This is called jockey's goard-seed on nippers, or front teeth.

The dividers have the gum to commence going up on them, in like manner, at twelve, and go to a like rounded point at seventeen. The corner teeth commence at fourteen, and end at twenty-one.

Count the wrinkles on the upper lip; it gives the number of years. Count the wrinkles on the lower eyelid, and add to nine; it gives the age.

At twelve years old, a white spot appears in the nose, near where the integument and lining of the nose unites. At thirteen it is nearly as large as a half pea. At fourteen it begins to point out, somewhat, like a star.

The jaw-bone of a young horse is round, while that of an old one is sharp on the lower edge.

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